JUNE. 1781. THE NUMB. 2661.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1781.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1781.

THE Office in this City for taking Subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Fuller, in Front-street, below the Draw-bridge.

GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.

In pursuance of an Order of the *Court of Quarter Sessions* of Northampton county,

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT all those who have any demands against the estate of JOHN HENRY HILLMAN, late of Whitehall township, Northampton county, deceased, by bonds, notes, or otherwise, are to bring in their accounts, duly attested, on or before the 18th day of June next, to the house of Michael Shneider, in said township, in order that the same may be laid before the Court.

MICHAEL SHNEIDER,
May 26, 1781. ¶ 2w. PETER DRECHSLER,
BARTHEL HUBER.

WAS taken up on Thursday, the 17th instant, at the house of the subscriber, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bristol, near the ten mile stone at Pennypack, A HORSE and MARE, supposed to belong up the country, but came last from Frankford; the horse is a black, 14 hands and an half high, 14 years old, paces and trots, carries low, a short switch tail, both hind feet and off fore foot white, no brand, a large star, lame in the near hind leg, and shod before; the mare a light sorrel, 9 years old, natural pacer, better than 14 hands high, good spirits, but carries low, bald face, long tail, and is lame in the off fore foot, no shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

May 21, 1781. JOHN HOLMES. ¶

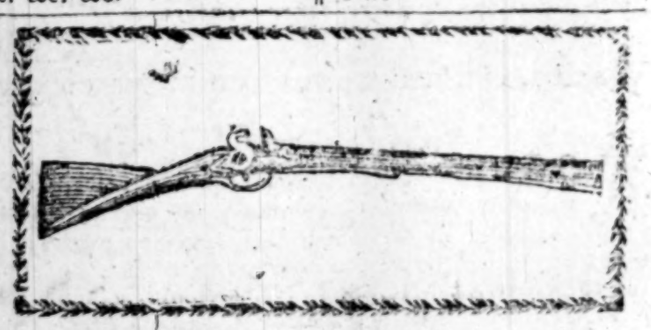
Chester county, June 6, 1781.

WHEREAS JANE, my Wife,
Without quarrel or strife,
Hath elop'd from my bed and boarding:
This caution I give,
It's as true as I live,
For her I will not pay one farthing,
Of debts she may make,
After this date,
In my policy I hope there's no evil;
Now I have set forth the same,
I here sign my name,
Which is, MARMADUKE HIVEL. ¶

PAPER HANGINGS;

OF a very neat Pattern and good Ground, sufficient for Papering a few Rooms, may be had at a reasonable price, at WILLIAM POYNTELL's Stationary Store, in Second-street, three doors below Market-street.

At same place may be had, BLACK INK-POWDER, of an excellent quality, by the groce, dozen, &c. Also, WRITING-PAPER, BLANK-BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, &c. &c. &c. ¶ 6 w.



Perkin and Coutty,

At the corner of Second and Spruce-streets, Philadelphia,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public in general, that they carry on the GUN and PISTOL making in all its branches, where gentlemen may be supplied with Guns and Pistols of the neatest and best quality, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

They also blue and brown Gun Barrels in the neatest manner.

N. B. A small quantity of Ship Musquets to sell.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY strong *Negroe Man*, about 23 years of age, fit for town or country business. Enquire of the Printers.

Thirty Spanish Milled Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, about five weeks ago, A Mulattoe fellow, named JACK, about five feet two or three inches high, fair complexion, black bushy hair. Had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, leather breeches, a red surtout coat, very large for him; a good tempered fellow when sober, but sulky and quarrelsome in liquor; he is well acquainted with the country, having been two or three times at Boston, and was servant to Doctor Hutchinson when the army were at Valley-Forge; he is a good taylor, and probably may be sculking in some part of the country, working at that trade. Whoever takes up said fellow and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. And all persons are forbid harbouring him, as by so doing they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. Said fellow would have been advertised before, but he had a trick of absenting himself for two or three weeks at a time and then returning home; it was thought he might do the same now. *Philadelphia, May 18.*

WHEREAS I passed a note to a certain Edward Graham, an inhabitant of Cumberland county, bearing date January, 1781, for Eight Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings Congress money, payable on the 10th of March last, the one half in Continental money, and the other half in goods; these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as it was passed to said Graham in purchase of lands in Cumberland county, and said Graham made me a deed for the lands, and at the same time was not possessed of said lands, but the property in another man, so that my deed was a deception, and I am determined not to pay it until compelled by law. Further, if said Graham does not pay me back what I gave him at agreement in 5 weeks, I am determined to sue him for the deception deed, and deal with him as the law directs, as I can prove the whole.

ALEXANDER M'BEATH.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS EDWARD DOUGHERTY, late of Charles-Town township, in the county of Chester, but now of Exeter township, in the county of Berks, some time in the latter part of the summer in the year 1778, purchased from me the subscriber, living in Providence township, in the county of Philadelphia, a Negroe Girl, named NANCE, and procured to be wrote a BILL of SALE, not only for the said Negroe Girl, but also for another Negroe Girl, named PEG, and for a Negroe Boy, named SAUL; and taking advantage of my inability to read writing, read and represented the said Bill of Sale to me as being a Bill of Sale only for the said Negroe Girl, named Nance, and fraudulently and deceitfully caused me to sign and execute the same as a Bill of Sale for Nance only, when in fact the names of both the said other children were included therein, but not mentioned to me at all, nor any contract made for the sale of them, or any money ever received for them or either of them. In order therefore to prevent the said Dougherty from imposing on other people in like manner as he hath endeavoured to defraud me, I do hereby caution all persons against purchasing either of the said Negroe children, named Peg and Saul, from the said Dougherty, as I am determined to proceed immediately to recover them from the said Dougherty or any other person who may detain them, they having been forcibly taken from me.

May 21, 1781. ¶ SAMUEL STALFORD.

Just IMPORTED by the Subscribers, in the Brigantine SOCIETIE, Capt. JOHN GOYAU, from Cape Francois, and to be SOLD, at their Store in Water-street, near Market-street, opposite to Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL's,

COFFEE in barrels and bags, Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads, tierces and barrels, West-India Rum in hogsheads, Taffia in casks. Cocoa in bags, and Allum Salt.

SASPORTAS and LE BOEUF.

N. B. The said brigantine will be ready in ten days to take in Flour on Freight for Cape Francois. For terms apply to the abovementioned. ‡

Philadelphia May 9, 1781.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Gloucester county, West-New-Jersey, on the great road leading to Salem, 12 miles from the Ferry, An Apprentice Lad, named JOSEPH ALCOTT, about 19 years of age, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has very bushy hair, is an uncommon forward fellow: Had on, a homespun jacket, leather breeches, and hat, all half worn, and hob-nailed shoes. Whoever takes up and secures, or brings home said fellow, shall have FORTY SHILLLINGS REWARD, in Lawful Money, and reasonable charges, paid by

29th 4th Month, 1781. JONATHAN BROWN.

N. B. It is thought he is lurking about Philadelphia. †

FOUND lately, TWO TICKETS of the THIRD CLASS of the *UNITED STATES LOTTERY*, No. 7,271, and 7,272. The loser may get them again by applying to the subscriber, near the Draw-Bridge, and paying for this advertisement.

ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

N. B. He has for SALE, 80 barrels of BEEF and PORK, and a quantity of best CAROLINA INDIGO.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1781. ¶

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

HAVING accidentally, at the house of one of my neighbours, opened the printed Minutes of the last sitting of the General Assembly, I was surprised to find, that a petition had been presented to the House, praying, "that the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia might be "incorporated, for the preservation of good order therein, "&c." such are the words of the Minute of March the 23d. Not having heard of this application to the Legislature among the citizens on my late visits to Philadelphia, though it highly concerns them to be acquainted with it, my curiosity was strongly excited to enquire what attention had been paid to it. With this view, I carefully examined the rest of the proceedings of the House, till the end of the first week in April, during all which time nothing further on this subject appeared; when finding a resolve, that the Assembly would finish the session on Tuesday, the 10th, I was ready to quit the pursuit. However I proceeded, and behold, on the 9th of April, I found a resolve, "that the city members be a Committee "to prepare and bring in a bill conformably to the prayer "of the said petition," reciting the purport of it.

I have since procured a copy of this petition, which I find was signed by not more than fifty-four persons, chiefly residing in the upper part of Second-street and the vicinity. It might be expected, that the representatives for the city, upon seeing a business of such importance rise among so few of the inhabitants, chiefly of one neighbourhood, would have moved the House for an order to publish the petition, or the substance of it, in a news-paper, to the end that the thousands and tens of thousands interested in it, might be apprized of what was going forward; or, at least, that the Committee appointed to frame the bill, would have called together their constituents, some way or other, to consider of the proposal, and if *they relished it*, to concert the plan of the bill.

By these journals of the Legislature, page 366, I found that the bill suspending the tender of the bills of credit, issued under resolves of the last Assembly of the old government, and the bills emitted by virtue of an Act of Assembly of March 20th, 1777, was *published* for consideration of the *people* in one hundred hand-bills only. And that the bill for effectually bringing the city lots to sale, for the redemption of the bills of credit of April 29th, 1780, first introduced by a member not specially authorised, was, on the 7th of April last, read and ordered for publication the same day; resumed after being printed, read the third time, and finally passed on the 10th of April, just before the House rose. The first mentioned of these bills was read the second time on February the 17th, and publication directed as above on the 19th. It was again taken up on the 20th, had its third reading and was passed the same day. Now if the constitution, which wisely directs, that bills depending before the Assembly, shall be published for consideration of the citizens of the State at large, and lie over a competent time (in ordinary cases, till another session) was complied with in these instances, why may not a Mayor and commonalty of the city of Philadelphia, suddenly start up, like mushrooms of a night, invested with powers, larger or smaller, without the privity of ninety-nine of an hundred of the inhabitants. As mischief is easier prevented than cured, and it is manifest, that great inconvenience may ensue in this affair, with the best intentions, I have taken upon me to lay this covert transaction before the public, as well as the people who will be more immediately advantaged or injured by it. For this I expect the thanks of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and that they will meet and consider of a subject so highly interesting to them. And if a corporation within the city can be supposed to advance in a remarkable degree, good order and city police, they will doubtless ask it of the Legislature in a proper manner, imparting at the same time the benefit thereof to those parts of the Northern Liberties and Southwark, over which the contiguous buildings have spread.

It is something remarkable, that a rage for borough corporations should prevail at this moment. * Reading, York and Carlisle have their plans for this purpose depending in bills, which are now before the public for consideration. Yet it may be justly questioned whether such communities be not contradictory to our popular government; a meer imitation of the policy of States in Europe, in very different circumstances. In the Provinces which form the Confederation of the Low-Dutch, every large town, from the ancient times of the Dukes of Burgundy, once Sovereigns of all the Low Countries, communities of this nature still subsist, which are possessed of such privileges, as constitute them distinct republics within the State; a circumstance very unfavourable to unity and dispatch in the national councils. For each of these † *imperia in imperio*, as well as the States of the Province, must be consulted upon all new and important subjects, which rise in the Assembly of the States General. In Germany, when the great feudatories rose into independent Princes, under the titles of Duke, Margrave, Count, and even Arch-Bishop and Bishop, the corporations assumed the form and powers of aristocratic republics. Such are Hamburg,

* *In the bill for* borough-fying *Reading, there is a clause limiting the residence of most of the county officers to the town. Will not this in a great measure limit the appointment and choice of county Clerk, Sheriff, &c. to the people of Reading? This indication of the spirit of* tramelling *so remarkable in corporate towns, has rather imprudently escaped, thus early.*

† *Governments within governments.*

Frankfort, Nuremberg, and the reſt †. Hence Germany is divided into ſome hundred States, and has a multitude of Princes with their houſholds to ſupport, each aiming at ſplendor and rivalſhip, and yet no country of equal extent is ſo weak or open to inſult. In a compact monarchy, like France, eſtabliſhments like theſe are perhaps a wholeſome reſtraint and temperament of the royal power, which extends to Legiſlation, but in a democratic republic like ours, they tend to ſplit the State at large into leſs States, each having powers to make its own ordinances. They ſerve to combine the inhabitants for purpoſes of a local nature, and at the ſame time occaſion parties in the cities and towns concerning meaſures and leaders, of trifling or no importance, to the neglect, and perhaps excluſion of the general concerns of the nation. In England, wiſe and liberal men with they were aboliſhed, on account of the reſtraints upon induſtry which they ſupport, and the rottenneſs that is introduced with their repreſentation into the Houſe of Commons. In former days, when every huſbandman and artificer was the vilein (that is ſlave) of the King or ſome Lord, it was a grand privilege to be free of a city or town; but ſince the whole nation has been emancipated, free burghs have become unimportant, as to the original purpoſe, and inconvenient otherwiſe. Strange as it may ſeem, whilſt our country towns are ruſhing into theſe aſſociations, the inhabitants of the moſt thriving towns in England, ſuch as Manchester, Brimingham, &c. aſcribe the proſperity and growth of theſe cities, as they may be called for extent, to their *not being incorporated*. Nothing perhaps would alarm the induſtrious manufacturers of thoſe places ſo much, as to threaten them with the creation of Mayors and Aldermen. They enjoy perfect good order and police under the common magiſtracy of the county at large. Free of all the ſhackles formed by abſurd bye-laws, and illiberal reſtraints, ſecured from the idle diviſions and quarrels ſo common about corporation officers, which are renewed contantly by a yearly election, as well as other uſeleſs controverſies, the people of theſe open towns quietly and induſtriouſly follow each his own buſineſs, in amity and good neighbourhood. In London, of whoſe Lord Mayor and community we often read very big matters, it is well known, that the merchants and ableſt artizans of the preſent times avoid becoming freemen or capable of the offices, and that the magiſtracy and city government is daily falling more and more into the hands of the incapable and inſignificant; ſo inconvenient to, and ſo much ſhunned by individuals, are the boaſted honours and privileges of the firſt city of Britain; ſurely, if the ſeptennial election by the freeholders of a double number, out of which the Preſident and Council appoint one half to be Juſtices of the Peace in theſe county towns, according to the conſtitution, has been cenſured as too popular, annual and direct elections by the houſe-keepers of leſs permanent magiſtrates will not conſiſtently be introduced to improve the choice.

But the Judges of England, having latterly treated theſe corporations of cities and towns with jealouſy and unfavourably, as being petty ſovereignties, too apt to abuſe the authority of ordinance making, the modern determinations upon record have circumſcribed and reduced it to very narrow bounds. This has influenced cities and towns there as well as here, to recur to the legiſlature for laws to regulate the chief part of their police; ſuch as the paving, cleanſing, lighting and watching of their ſtreets. Some may aſcribe the laws of this kind, which were formerly paſſed concerning the city of Philadelphia, to the unpopular plan of the late corporation of this city; yet look into the laſt edition of the laws of the province, and there, page 495, the reader will find an act of ſome length, giving very minute and particular authority in matters to which the power of bye-law making, if it were good for any thing, ought to be competent. Further, if the modern ſtatute-book be looked into, inſtances of this nature will often appear. In fact the authority of theſe communities is, in modern times, cautiouſly exerciſed or reſorted to.

If theſe things be ſo, why ſhould the inhabitants of Philadelphia, or of any of the county towns in the State, ſeek after any new plans of police. In the city there is or ought to be a Juſtice of the peace within each ward, choſen and commiſſioned by the Council, in manner aforeſaid. They act for the county at large. Each of theſe Magiſtrates ſit in the Common Pleas of the county, under the authority of the Council. Five of them hold the City Court. Theſe Juſtices are authoriſed to exerciſe moſt of the powers given formerly by act of Aſſembly to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen. Commiſſioners to ſuperintend the regulating, paving and cleanſing of the ſtreets. Wardens to direct the nightly watch, lamplighting, pumps, and to regulate the markets, wharffs and ferries. Aſſeſſors to applot the neceſſary taxes for theſe purpoſes, and a Clerk of the market. Regulators of lots and party-walls, an inſtitution of great importance to prevent law-ſuits, as well as to preſerve the plan of the city, ſeem to be wanted; but Council are competent to appoint theſe officers. It muſt be confeſſed, that our police is ſlack, but how men authoriſed in a new ſhape will be more attentive than the preſent, is not eaſy to comprehend. The length of the war muſt be a main cauſe why the repair of highways in the country, and many other regulations, are at preſent too much neglected. However, if any improvements are thought of; if any methods can be deviſed to quicken our former laws of police, let city and county aſk the aid of the Legiſlature, who will doubtleſs proceed with impartiality, and eſtabliſh what is proper by *indiſputable* authority. But really there ſeems to be little uſe for a corporation in the city. On the contrary, it may be hurtful to us, by forming and marſhalling the citizens into a body politic, apparently in formidable array. Hence the jealouſy which the country people are ſo apt to entertain of us town people will unavoidably and needleſſy be inflamed; whilſt we may be nothing the better for our terrific form.

Trenton, in New-Jerſey, was formerly a borough, but the inhabitants upon experience finding their franchiſes of more trouble than they were worth, agreed to let them fall into diſuſe, and conſequently into abrogation.†

I ſhall only further remark upon this ſubject, that as the introducing of corporation Magiſtrates into the city and county towns ſeems to jar with the Juſtices ſubſiſting in theſe diſtricts under the conſtitution, if it will not ſupercede them, the Legiſlature ſhould be careful to have ſuch a conſent of the inhabitants of each place reſpectively, which may be incorporated, as according to the article may warrant the innovation; for it muſt not be ſuppoſed that gentlemen, ſworn, as the members of Aſſembly are, not to infringe it, will knowingly do any thing contradictory to it. AGRICOLA.

Cheſter County, June 6, 1781.

† *The continuation of ſome city communities or corporations in Switzerland, under the republican government, which were proper enough during the rule of the Emperors of Germany, has had a remarkable effect. Some of theſe, as Berne, Lucerne, Friburgh and Solence, were of the ariſtocratic kind; that is, in the hands of a few opulent families: Others, as Baſil, Zurick and Shauffhauſen, were democratic; every townſman being admitted to a ſhare. Theſe cities have extended their old corporate powers over the country parts of their reſpective cantons, and arrogating, all authority to the towns people, they govern the huſbandmen as their ſubjects. In vain did the Swiſs in caſting off the yoke of the Houſe of Auſtria baniſh the nobility; the cities, nay in ſome caſes overgrown plebeians, of the cities, aided by theſe ancient aſſociations, have found means to ſeize the ſovereign power.*

† *It is remarkable that Boſton, in New-England, a city remarkable for good order, has no other plan of police than any townſhip within the State. "Equality of privileges," ſays Mr. Hume, "is the ſource of concord."* Hiſt. of England.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

We hear a letter has been received by the legiſlature of this State, from the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, requeſting them to ſend two gentlemen of the firſt abilities to their body, to aſſiſt in buſineſs of the higheſt importance.—It is ſaid this requiſition hath been made in conſequence of a letter received from Colonel Laurens, at Paris. What this buſineſs is, time will unfold—at preſent the public are of opinion that it is relative to *a Negociation of peace*, to be ſet on foot between the belligerent powers; and that France is deſirous of knowing from the *Grand Council of America*, what will be their *Ultimatum* on this important ſubject.

On Friday laſt General Wayne's diviſion of continental troops, conſiſting of 960 effectives, croſſed Patowmack at Nowlane's Ferry, about 12 miles from Frederick-Town, on their route to join the Marquis de la Fayette.

PHILADELPHIA.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act, intituled "An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this State, by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions."

WHEREAS the limitations and reſtrictions contained in the ſixth and ſeventh ſections of the act, intituled "An act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this State, by ſea, for a limited time," paſſed the 28th day of Feb. 1780, and alſo contained in the fourth ſection of an act, intitled "An act to revive and continue for a farther limited time, the act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this State, by ſea, for a limited time," and alſo certain parts of an act, intitled "An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this State, by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions," paſſed the 27th day of Feb. 1781, whereby all perſons ſhipping flour of wheat were to offer or tender a quantity equal to one third part of the quantity to be ſhipped, unto the proper officer appointed by the Preſident and Council for that purpoſe, have been found by experience prejudicial to the commerce of this State, and have not produced the good effects expected therefrom by the legiſlature:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that the ſixth and ſeventh ſections of the act, intitled "An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this State, by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions," and all things therein contained, compelling or obliging the ſhipper of wheat flour to tender or deliver to the ſaid officer a quantity equal to one third part of the quantity to be ſhipped be, and the ſame are hereby repealed and made null and void, any thing in the fourth ſection of the act aforeſaid, paſſed the ſaid 27th day of Feb. 1781, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,*

FRED. A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 7th day of June, 1781. SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 14th of June inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the ALLDAY, burthen about 90 tons, lately commanded by Timothy Steward, taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Phineas Eldridge (*qui tam*, &c.) To the end that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 11, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 14th of June inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Sloop or veſſel called the CORNWALLIS, burthen about twenty tons, lately commanded by Jeremiah Baſſet, taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by John M'Nachtane (*qui tam*, &c.) To the end that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. *By Order of the Judge,*

June 11. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Cheſter County, June 6, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Court houſe at Cheſter, on SATURDAY the 14th of July, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon,

ALL the remaining undivided part of HOG-ISLAND unſold, containing about 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Joſeph Galloway, an attainted traitor. Gold, ſilver or paper money of this State, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line, for their depreciation, will be received in payment. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, the remaining three fourths to be paid in one month, on failure whereof the ſaid fourth part to be forfeited. A certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of the full payment, a deed will be given as by law directed.

§ JOHN HANNUM,) Agents for
THOMAS LEVIS,) Cheſter county.

Publiſhed every Wedneſday Morning,
By MELCHIOR STEINER, Printer,
In Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite to Moravian-Alley, in Philadelphia,
A *German News-Paper*, entituled,
Philadelphiſche
Correſpondenz.
N. B. Advertiſements for the ſaid paper are carefully tranſlated and inſerted.

Said *Melchior Steiner* has for Sale, William Cullen's Practice of Phyſic, vol. I. containing the Pyrexiæ; John Perrin's French Grammar; ditto Practice of the French Pronunciation; Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling-Book; American and New-England Primers; alſo, *German* Bibles; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Lutheran and Reformed Hymn-Books; Catechiſms and A B C Books; likewiſe Writing-Paper; Wrapping-Paper; Ink Powder; Wafers; Sealing-Wax, &c. &c. &c.

STRAYED, laſt Wedneſday night,

A large handſome dark bay HORSE,

FOUR years old, 15 hands high; has a ſmall lump on each fore ſhoulder, near his body. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber ſhall have THREE HARD DOLLARS REWARD. ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1781. ¶

WALTER ROE and COMPANY,

At their STORE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. OWEN JONES's Houſe, are now opening a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

SUPERFINE broad cloths of various colours,
Second ditto,
Brown, claret, olive, black, blue and ſpotted corderoys,
Black everlaſtings,
Serge deneſme,
Durants of all colours,
Shalloons ditto,
Corded and flowered dimity,
Blue, black and crimſon calimancoes,
A large aſſortment of beautiful chintzes and calicoes,
Marſeilles quilting,
Black and white ſattins,
Black and white nades,
Sarſnetts and peelongs,
White, brown, green, blue, and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians,
Half-yard ditto,
Taffaties and mantuas,
Brocades and luteſtrings,
Sewing ſilk of all colours,
Cambricks and lawns,
Flower'd and minionet lawns
Muſlin and kenting handkerchiefs,
Plain and ſtriped muſlins,
Bandanoe and Barcelona ſilk handkerchiefs,
Iriſh, French and German linens,
Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Laval linens,
3-4ths and yard wide Brittannias,
Fine & coarſe Scotch threads
Coloured ditto,
Silk, cotton, thread and worſted hoſe,
Silk and worſted breeches patterns,
Purple and white gloves,
Ladies fans,
Tapes and bobbins,
Black, blond and thread lace,
Ribbands,
Bengals and ginghams,
7-8ths, yard wide, and yard and 3 8ths cotton checks,
Spotted and coloured jeans,
Pins by the packet,
Pocket handkerchiefs,
Writing paper,
Snuff in bottles,
A neat aſſortment of glaſs and china ware,
A ſmall aſſortment of ironmongery,
Clock movements and faces,
Salt,
Cotton by the bag and ſmaller quantity,
Bohea tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the Public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and as far as in their power give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the Public their goods are remarkably low; they wiſh, and only wait for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the price of their goods, which they flatter themſelves will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that the prices are moderate.

TO be ſold by Public-Auction, on Wedneſday, the 20th inſtant, at the Continental Yard, in this city,

A Quantity of Waggon-Geers:

Such as, Collars, Blind-bridles, Back and Belly-bands, Quoilers, Swingle-trees, &c. &c.

ALSO, A Number of Old Waggons,

Waggon-Bodies, and Wheels, with ſundry other articles.

By Order of the Quarter-Maſter-General.

June 6, 1781. J. HILTZHEIMER.

Wanted, immediately, A number of good

Waggon-Drivers,

FOR His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Army in America; a conſiderable part of this Army is compoſed of Germans. Any Perſons qualified for this Service, and willing to engage for one year, by applying to SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. Colonel PHILIP MARSTELLER, at Lebanon, in Lancaſter county, or to RICHARD MILES, in Reading, Berks county, will receive Four Hard Dollars as a Bounty, and be entitled to Eight Dollars per Month, which will alſo be paid in Hard money. *June 5, 1781.*

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for WHEAT or BAR-IRON,

A VERY valuable Tract of Land, containing 600 acres, ſituate on the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, at the mouth of Fiſhing-creek, on which is erected a two ſtory dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of water and pump therein, a large new barn, a young orchard of about 200 apple trees; with ſeveral other valuable improvements, as a lime-kiln, mill-dam and race, divers other needful things for building a griſt and ſaw-mill on the premiſes.

Likewiſe a PLANTATION and GRIST-MILL on Brandywine, Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county; the mill very large, lately repaired and in good order, a pair of French burrs of four feet ſix inches, of a good quality, a cullen and country ſtone, plenty of water in the drieſt time. For terms apply to EVAN OWEN, living on the laſt deſcribed tract. ¶

From Rivington's Gazette, of June 2.

MADRID, February 5.

THE contents of the dispatches lately received by the Imperial Ambassador, have at last transpired, and become the general topic of conversation. In the memorial presented by the said Ambassador, in consequence of these dispatches, to our Court, the Emperor professes the most perfect sentiments of friendship towards his Most Catholic Majesty, and sets forth,—"That lamenting the effusion of blood, and seeing the consequence, which must unavoidably involve several other powers in the present war, his Imperial Majesty could not help expressing his most sincere desire of becoming in operating a pacification between the belligerent powers. That his Imperial Majesty had communicated these his sentiments to the Empress of Russia, who, on her part, had promised all the assistance in her power to promote so salutary a measure; and that if his Most Christian Majesty was inclined to listen to the dictates of humanity, his Imperial Majesty would lay before him such propositions, as, from the known equity of the King of Spain, the Emperor was firmly persuaded would be admissible."

To this our court has previously returned for answer; "That his Most Catholic Majesty was extremely sensible of the attention and friendly sentiments of his Imperial and Royal Majesty; sentiments, which he would ever wish to cultivate and to manifest reciprocally. That none of the neutral as well as the belligerent powers could entertain a more ardent and more sincere wish for a speedy and honourable conclusion of the present war, than his Most Catholic Majesty, but that affairs were now in such a situation, that no proposition whatever could be received from any power, without the participation of the Court of Versailles."

LONDON, March 5.

We are informed that the Belligerent Powers have at last resolved to stop the farther effusion of human blood, and have agreed to send Plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace at a general Congress to be held for that purpose, under the mediation of the Emperor and the Czarina. It is said that the Dutch, finding they were not to be supported by the Neutral Powers, have made the first advances, and that the cabinet of Versailles is also disposed for peace. In order to facilitate this great work, not a word is to be said in the conference relative to America, but that Great-Britain and her colonies are to be left to adjust their differences in the best manner they can.

It would be precipitate, and at present premature, to say that a treaty of accommodation was formed, or is forming, between our Court and the Dutch Republic; still there is little doubt but that through the mediation of the Empress of Russia, an intercourse is just opened to re-establish amity between us. It was this event which occasioned the rapid rise of stocks on Saturday.

March 6. The public will be assured, by authority, this evening, of the appointment of Sir Joseph Yorke to Vienna.

Considerable betts are laid at Brooke's, that a Spanish Ambassador will arrive in London before Midsummer-day next.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, February 23.

"Some important affairs are certainly on the carpet, as for some days past the Prince Stadtholder has been employed till very late at night in his closet, but not the smallest intimation of what it may be, has transpired. To judge from external appearances, one should not imagine that we are at war, every thing is so quiet; which united circumstances makes many imagine and hope an accommodation may take place between this Republic and Great-Britain.

"The men of war building in the several dock-yards of these provinces, go on very fast; six of these new built vessels are already commissioned, and several others will be soon.

"It is said the Court of Versailles has offered this Republic a considerable number of troops to guard their frontiers, in case they should want them, that their High Mightinesses may employ their own in other parts; but there are reasons which make it very likely that our Sovereigns will rather chuse to decline these apparently generous offers."

March 8. We learn by the information of a gentleman who has a letter from a person at Vienna, in high trust from the court of Great-Britain, dated February 15, That every preparation is making for the reception of the Ambassadors to be sent there from the courts of Russia, England, France and Spain, who are to meet and negociate terms of general peace.

Sir Joseph Yorke holds himself in readiness to set off on his journey to Vienna, if no recent circumstance occurs. However, to render his departure previously necessary, he will wait until the return of the messenger from Petersburgh. There is every reason to form the most flattering presages from this embassy, which is certainly addressed to a power amicably disposed to this country, and to be conducted by a person of the most indisputable ability. The immediate occasion on which Sir Joseph Yorke sets out is this: The court of Vienna, since the death of the late Queen, have felt their natural consequence in a natural way, and have given the Empress of Russia to understand, that they wished to take a joint part with her in the mediation she proposed between the Billigerent Powers. After various communications upon the subject, it has at last been adjusted as follows: That the courts of Russia and Vienna shall undertake to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the war between France, Spain and England; and after having formed such a determination as to them shall appear just and reasonable, from an impartial investigation of the business, they will immediately declare against any of the particular powers above mentioned, who shall refuse to acquiesce in their decision, and submit to their decree. One thing, however, the Emperor has insisted upon in favour of England, that America shall be left intirely out of the question, as a separate power, and that no act of confederation shall appear to sanction the independence of that country. Ambassadors are to meet at Vienna from all the courts concerned in this grand and interesting business, and there is great reason to believe that a general peace will be the result of it.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 13.*

The Baltimore paper of the 5th inst. has the following paragraph:—"By a gentleman from Fredericksburg we are informed, that the main body of the British army (consisting of about 6000) under Earl Cornwallis, were, by the latest accounts, at Hanover Court-House; that several detachments of this army had destroyed large quantities of tobacco, &c. at Page's and Aylett's ware-houses; and that the Marquis de la Fayette was about thirty miles northwestward of the enemy, expecting the arrival of Gen. Wayne, with his division."

By a vessel which arrived here on Saturday last, after a short passage from the Havanna, we learn, that Pensacola was taken by the Spanish forces, under General Galvez, on the 8th ult. after a siege of about ten days, with the loss of between 150 and 200 killed, and about the same number wounded. No particular account of this important event had reached the Havanna when this vessel came away, at which time the fleet from Pensacola (returning from the expedition) appeared off the harbour. The surrender of the place was considerably hastened by the blowing up of a magazine in the garrison, into which a shell was thrown from General Galvez's camp. It is said three British men of war were taken in the harbour, and that the number of prisoners amounts to about 1500.

Thursday last came into this port a prize sloop, late from Charlestown, bound to New-York, taken by the Revolution privateer, Captain M'Nachtane, of this port.

On Sunday arrived the brig Allday, from Cork, lately commanded by Captain Stewart. She was taken by the Fair American privateer, has a valuable cargoe of provisions, &c. on board, and sailed from Cork the 28th of March.

The Captain of the prize says, that a fleet of about 170 transports and victuallers, having on board near 4000 troops, bound to Charlestown, Chesapeake and New-York, sailed from Cork on the 27th of March; and that the grand British fleet, consisting of 32 ships of the line, and a great number of transports, &c. destined for the relief of Gibraltar, having touched at Cork for the purpose of taking in troops, also left the last mentioned place on the 27th of March, and after escorting the fleet destined for America into a certain latitude, shaped their course for Gibraltar, leaving a 64 gun ship and a frigate to protect the fleet bound to this continent.

Camp at M'Cord's Ferry, on the Congaree, May 14, 1781.

SIR,

I WROTE your Excellency on the 5th from near Camden, by Capt. O'Harra. On the 18th that place was evacuated by the enemy. They left it with great precipitation, after burning the greater part of their baggage and stores, and even the private property belonging to the inhabitants. They also burnt the goal, mill and several other houses, and left the town little better than a heap of rubbish. They left all our men, wounded on the 25th, amounting to 31, and 58 of their own, and three officers, who were all too badly wounded to be removed. It is confidently asserted by several people of the place, that the enemy suffered in the late action, not less in killed and wounded than 300 men.

Upon the enemy's evacuation we immediately took possession of the place, and the works are levelling, a plan of which is herewith inclosed.—Had the Virginia militia arrived in time, the garrison would have fallen into our hands, as they would have enabled us to have invested it on all sides, and the garrison had neither provision or stores, to hold out a siege. The detachments below, operating under General Marian, and Lieutenant Colonel Lee, having cut off their supplies, particularly the article of salt, of which the garrison were entirely destitute. On the 9th the army marched for this place. On the 11th the post of Orangeburg, commanded by a Colonel, and consisting of upwards of 80 men, and several officers, part British, surrendered to general Sumpter, who by his address so intimidated the garrison in the disposition of his artillery and troops, as to produce a surrender of a very strong post, without loss of time or men. Great quantities of provision and some other stores were found at this place. On the 12th Fort Motte surrendered to general Marian. The garrison consisted of upwards of one hundred and forty men, one hundred and twenty of which were British and Hessian, and seven or eight officers. The place was invested on the eighth, and the approaches carried to the foot of the abattis, before it surrendered. The redoubt was exceeding strong, and commanded by lieutenant M'Pherson, a very gallant officer. Great credit is due to general Marian, and the few militia that continued with him, in the reduction of this post. Lieutenant colonel Lee's legion, and the detachments serving with him, under major Eaton, captains Finley of the artillery, and Oldham and Smith of the infantry, were indefatigable in prosecuting the siege. There was taken at the fort one caronnade, about 140 stand of arms, a quantity of salt, provisions and other stores; returns of which shall be forwarded hereafter.

When we began our March towards Camden, from Deep River, I wrote to General Pickens, to endeavour to collect a body of militia, to lay siege to Augusta and Ninety-six, and both places are now invested. The fort at Friday's Ferry will be invested by to-morrow morning; lieutenant colonel Lee with his legion, and some of the detachments serving under him, marched for this purpose last evening. The army marches for that place this morning.

By the last intelligence I had of lord Rawdon, he was near Nelson's Ferry, where the enemy have a post; the stores at which were moving to Charles-Town, which indicated an evacuation. Generals Sumpter and Marian are watching their motions.

Inclosed I send your excellency copies of several letters found among the papers of lieutenant M'Pherson.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Your excellency's most obedient humble
servant, NATH. GREENE.

His excellency, Samuel Huntington, Esq.

Camp at Ancram's Plantation, May 16th, 1781.

SIR,

I WROTE your excellency, that we should march the 14th for this post, and that lieutenant colonel Lee, with the van of the army, had advanced the evening before. We arrived here yesterday about noon, but the garrison had surrendered to lieutenant colonel Lee a few minutes before our arrival. Inclosed are the conditions of the capitulation, and returns of the prisoners and stores.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your excellency's most obedient,
Humble servant,
NATHANIEL GREENE.

His excellency the
President of Congress.

SIR,

I Have the honor to communicate to you the surrender of fort Granby, and I enclose a copy of the capitulation. Colonel Taylor, whom I found here with a corps of militia, left by general Sumpter, to annoy and harrass the garrison, had most vigorously and judiciously exerted himself, and has claim to particular attention.

The troops under my command, after a rapid march from the post at Motts, reached this place on the evening of the 14th. The enemy's position was reconnoitred, labourers collected, and the line of approaches determined on. During the night a battery was thrown up within point blank shot of the fort, under direction of lieutenant Heard and cornet Lovel, assisted by parties from colonel Taylor's militia. Early in the morning of the 15th captain Finley commenced a cannonade, at the same time the legion infantry and captain Oldham's detachment, took a position of support.

Matters being thus arranged, agreeable to my instructions, I sent the summons, which I have the honor to transmit, and received the answer annexed.

A few moments after, an interview took place between myself and major Maxwell, and the business was thrown into a train of adjustment.

It is needless for me to say any thing concerning the efforts of the officers, and the toil of the troops, who have served with me during the late expedition. Your perfect knowledge of every intention, and every exertion of the corps, and your invariable disposition to countenance merit, fully ensure to them every reward they may deserve.

The heads of departments will give in returns of stores, and a list of prisoners will be transmitted to major Hyrne, the deputy commissary general, as soon as it can be made out.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with the most exalted sentiments of
Respect and esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
Fort Granby, HENRY LEE, junior.
May 15, 1781.

Major General GREENE.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, entered into between major Maxwell, of the Prince of Wales's American regiment, on the one part, and lieutenant colonel Lee, commanding the legion, on the other part, this 15th of May, 1781, viz.

1st. That the detachment of British, with their officers, shall consider themselves prisoners of war, and shall be conducted to Charlestown by the nearest route, where they shall remain, on parole, until such time as they shall be regularly exchanged.

2d. The militia shall have it in their option to accept of the first article, and to march with the British troops to Charlestown, and remain there till exchanged, or be allowed to remain at their respective homes, without considering themselves prisoners, or being molested in their property.

3d. All the baggage belonging to the officers and men of the garrison shall be allowed them, and two waggons shall be allowed for transporting it to Charlestown; all private property to be considered in this article.

4th. The sick and wounded, that cannot at present be removed, shall have free liberty to go to Charlestown as soon as able.

5th. The officers shall be allowed to keep their side arms and pistols.

6th. The garrison to commence their march to-morrow, and provisions to be furnished them, with a sufficient escort to protect them from insult and injury.

Captain Rudulph, of the Legion infantry, will take possession at 12 o'clock major Maxwell to order the heads of the departments to deliver up all public stores, to such officers as captain Rudulph may introduce.

A. MAXWELL, major
P. W. A. regiment,
JOSEPH EGGLESTON,
captain P. L. D.
HENRY LEE, junr.
Lt. col. com. P. Legion.

RETURN of PRISONERS taken at Fort Granby, May 15, 1781.

Prince of Wales's regiment. 1 major, 1 surgeon, 1 serjeant major, 4 serjeants, 5 corporals, 57 rank and file, 4 deserters, 1 missing.

Regiment of Anglelilly. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file.

Drafts. 8 serjeants, 4 corporals, 55 rank and file, 3 deserters.

Captain O. Tolles's company. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant major, 2 serjeants, 75 rank and file, 2 deserters.

Militia, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 117 rank and file.

Total. 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 2 serjeant majors, 17 serjeants, 9 corporals, 305 rank and file, 9 deserters. 1 missing.

E. M. HYRNE, D. Com. Gen. Prison.
May 16, 1781.

RETURN of PRISONERS taken at Fort Motte, May 12, 1781.

British. 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant major, 1 serjeant 3 corporals, 1 drum and fife, 69 privates.

Hessian. 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 corporals, 1 drum and fife, 51 privates.

Tories. 45, reported to me.

Total. 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 serjeant-major, 1 serjeant, 8 corporals, 2 drum and fife, 165 privates. E. M. HYRNE.

Prisoners taken at Orangeburgh not returned.

RETURN of MILITARY STORES, taken at Fort Granby, May 15, 1781.

Musquet cartridges 8928, musquets 192, bayonets 86, cartridge boxes 100, rifles 63, flints 3000, pounds of powder 120, pounds of lead 328, twelve pounds canister shot 20, drums 1, two pounds caronades 3, five and an half inch howitz 2.

JOHN MAZARET, F. C. M. S.

Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A QUANTITY OF
Good Illinois Beaver
To be ſold by JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Cheſter County, May 16, 1781.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderſon, George Sinclair, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, John Jackſon, jun. and Joſhua Proctor, all late of the county of Cheſter, having been by due courſe of law forfeited to the uſe of this ſtate: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the county aforeſaid, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderſon, George Sinclair, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, John Jackſon, jun. and Joſhua Proctor, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of land, viz.

No. 1. One tract of 300 acres, and buildings, ſaw-mill and other improvements, in Weſt Caln townſhip, late the eſtate of Richard Swanwick.

No. 2. Two tracts, with good improvements, containing 500 acres, in Weſt Bradford townſhip, late the eſtate of Philip Marchinton.

No. 3. One tract of 150 acres, good improvements and a well accuſtomed tavern, in London grove, late the eſtate of Stephen Anderſon.

No. 4. One tract of 90 acres, well improved, in Weſt Caln townſhip, late the eſtate of George Sinclair.

No. 5. Two thirds of 200 acres, well improved, in Sadſbury, late the eſtate of Francis and William Armſtrong.

No. 6. A houſe and lot of 4 acres of land, in Marlborough, late the eſtate of John Jackſon, jun.

No. 7. One tract of land, containing 90 acres and improvements, in New Garden, late the eſtate of Joſhua Proctor.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe at Cheſter, in ſaid county, on the 21ſt of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until the whole is ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourths to be paid in one month after ſale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of the full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed. JOHN HANNUM,) Agents for
THOMAS LEVIS,) Cheſter county.

Bucks County, December 2, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, all late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: I the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, conſiſting of the following meſſuages or tracts of land, viz. A valuable meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 200 acres of land; having thereon two good dwelling houſes, a grift-mill newly repaired, good orchard, meadow, &c. within a mile of the river Delaware and Sherrard's ferry; late the eſtate of ſaid John Overholt.

A meſſuage and tenement, containing 50 acres of land, ſituate in Hilltown; on which is a log houſe and barn, orchard, meadows, &c. late the eſtate of ſaid Evan Thomas.

A meſſuage and plantation, containing 100 acres of land, ſituate in New-Britain townſhip; having thereon a houſe, barn, orchard, meadow, &c. late the eſtate of ſaid John Meredith.

A valuable meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Upper-Makefield townſhip, containing 150 acres of land; having thereon a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, meadow, &c. late the eſtate of ſaid Alexander Corbert.

All which will be ſold at the Court-houſe at Newtown, in ſaid county, on the 18th of June next; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day. The terms of ſale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent, payable in wheat, at Ten Shillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the option of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the State; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes, in like manner to revert to the State, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale; gold, ſilver, or paper money made legal tender by Act of Aſſembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

GEORGE WALL, Agent Bucks county.

THOMAS LEIPER,
TOBACCONIST,

Has removed from SPRUCE and WATER-STREETS to the eaſt-ſide of WATER-STREET, the ſeventh door above MARKET-STREET,

Where he has for SALE,

Scotch Snuff & manufactured Tobacco

Of the firſt Quality. ¶ 3 m.

TO BE SOLD,

A new and elegant COACH,

With white Cloth Lining, and Harneſs compleat.
Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A very healthy, active, likely

NEGROE BOY,

About 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Reading, April 27, 1781.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen and John Cuſter having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for Berks county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen and John Cuſter, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe in Reading, on the 18th day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the ſales to continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of, viz.

No. 1, containing about	22 acres,	known by the name
No. 2,	30 ditto,	of the Big Spring
No. 3,	30 ditto,	Tract, in Heidel-
No. 4,	25 ditto,	berg Townſhip;
No. 5,	475 ditto,	late the property
No. 6,	333 ditto,	of Andrew Allen.
	915 Acres.	

One tract of land, in Brunſwick townſhip, on Raven-creek, conſiſting of about 180 acres, adjoining lands of Jocob Hoffman; late the property of John Cuſter.

The terms of ſale will be as follow, One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent payable in wheat, at Ten Shillings per buſhel, to be delivered half-yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh, at the current price, at the option of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth part of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe-money to be paid to the Agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the State; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale. Gold, Silver or Paper money, made legal tender by act of Aſſembly, or Certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

HENRY HALLER,
THOMAS PARRY,) Agents.
DAVID MORGAN,

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THREE NEGROE SLAVES, viz.

One a Tanner and Currier, about 26 years old; one a very good Shoemaker, about 19; the other a ſmart boy, about 12 years old; all of them are very ſtrong and healthy, and have had the ſmall pox and meaſles. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near the Draw-bridge.

¶ ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

Trenton and Elizabeth-Town Stage.

THE ſubſcribers take this method to inform the Public, that they have erected a compleat Stage-Waggon to go from this city to Trenton and Elizabeth-Town, paſſing through Briſtol: They flatter themſelves that the mode they have taken to compleat the journey, with eaſe and diſpatch, cannot fail giving ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom. The Stage to ſet off from the Conеſtogoe-Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thurſday mornings, preciſely at ſix o'clock, and to reach Princeton the ſame day, there to meet another Stage, change Paſſengers, and reach Elizabeth-Town the next day, and ſo compleat the journey in two days.

The Price for each Paſſenger is *Thirty-Shillings Specie*, or the value in other money, and the ſame for any Baggage weighing 150 lb. EDWARD YOUNG, and
¶ ICHABAD GRUMMOND.

N. B. No run goods to be admitted in this Stage, nor ſealed letters, unleſs directed to gentlemen of the army of the United States.

STRAY HORSES and MARES,

In the hands of the RANGERS, in Bedford county, State of Pennſylvania, viz.

ONE STALLION, about 13 hands high, not branded nor dock'd, dark bay, bald face, trots all.

One Sorrel MARE, 13 hands high, about 8 years old, paces all, branded with T B, had on a ſmall bell.

One Grey MARE, 14 hands high, 6 years old, paces and trots, branded G E, ſmall bell on.

One Dark Bay MARE, 14 hands high, no brand, trots all, about 5 years old, a ſtar in her face.

One Bay HORSE, no brand, ſmall bell, marked with No. 1 and 3, trots all, 13 hands high, about 18 years old.

One Dark Bay MARE, about 10 years old, 13 hands high, no brand, her two feet behind white, a little lame.

One Bright Bay HORSE, about 8 years old, 11 hands high, branded I D, a ſtar in his face, trots all.

One Black HORSE, about 10 years old, about 15 hands high, branded M, paces and trots.

One Sorrel MARE, 5 years old, 13 hands high, no brand, paces and trots, one white foot.

One Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 5 years old, branded with P W, paces all, ſmall bell on.

The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take the above horſes and mares away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law, &c

GEORGE WOODS, and)
†4 w. ABRAHAM CABLE,) Rangers.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, in the night of the 16th of May, the following goods, viz. one piece of purple calicoe, containing 18 yards, 6 yards light chintz, one piece Iriſh linen 25 yards, two pieces jaconet muſlin 21 yards each, one piece black mode 25 yards, one ditto pink 12 yards, one piece fine India dimity 7 yards, one piece black ell wide perſian, one piece green ditto, three pieces bandanoe handkerchiefs, eight black barcelona ditto, two remnants book muſlin, a pair large ſilver buckles, and ſundry ſmall articles, ſuch as ribbon, &c. Whoever ſecures the thief with the above goods, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

¶ HANNAH LABOYTEAUX.

TO BE SOLD,
By EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,
In Third-ſtreet, TANNERS OYL, of the beſt quality, and a few imported HIDES &c.

Ten Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN AWAY in July laſt, a Negroe Woman named SUE, about 45 years of age; has a downlook, remarkable large breaſts, and a wen upon the temple; but as ſhe is very artful, ſhe may endeavour to hide it by a long ear'd cap ſhe generally wears; ſhe diſcoves the loſs of ſome of her teeth when ſhe laughs: She has a variety of clothes, among which are, a tartan, a white linen, and a calico gown, and a ſtriped ſilk jacket. She paſſed in Baltimore, where ſhe remained for ſome time, by the name of Free Poll. She is now about Philadelphia, waiting for the return of her huſband, as ſhe calls him; a fee Mulattoe, named Mark Stubbs, who ſailed from Baltimore in a ſhip called the Enterprize: He is a ſhort thick talkative fellow, about 50 years of age, and a moſt notorious villain. She is a good cook, can waſh and iron well; he is a butcher, and it is probable they may ſet up for themſelves about the city. Any perſon who will ſecure her in any goal in the United States, ſhall have a Reward of Five Pounds Specie, or if delivered to Mr. James Heron, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Greenbury's-Point, near Annapolis, Ten Pounds Specie. DAVID KERR.

Maryland, May 15, 1781.

Fifty Dollars Hard Money Reward.

RUN from Elk Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, the 23d of April, 1781, A NEGROE MAN, named DICK, about 27 years old, country born, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thin viſage, hollow eyed, ſtreight bodied, and ſpeaks pretty quick. Had on a new felt hat, brick-duſt coloured Engliſh cloth coat, white country cloth veſt and breeches, wooden buttons, white ſhirt, woollen ſtockings, ſomewhat milled, and good ſhoes; he has other clothes with him, and probably may change; he alſo had plenty of money: He was brought from Suſſex county, Delaware State, about 4 or 5 years ago, and probably may make that way, or attempt to get to the enemy. Whoever will ſecure the fellow in any goal on the continent, and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may recover him, ſhall have the above reward, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home. ¶ THOMAS MAY.

One Half Johannes Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, on the 27th inſtant, A Dutch Servant Man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change his name, as he formerly did on a like occaſion, to JACOB DAY) about 21 years of age, ruddy complexion, nearly 5 feet 10 inches high, light brown hair, pretty thick lips, ſpeaks good Engliſh: Had on, an old beaver hat without loops, a good blackiſh coloured homeſpun cloth jacket, ſhort, with long ſleeves, tow ſhirt, and ditto overalls, good ſhoes with ſtrings in them, but took a good pair of carved round ſilver ſhoe-buckles with him; he has a father living near Frederickſtown, over Suſquehanna, and has formerly been in the continental army, ſo that he may probably attempt to enliſt again, or make towards his father's. Whoever takes him up, and brings him home to me again, ſhall have the above reward, or its value, paid by ELISHA PRICE.

Cheſter, April 30, 1781. p. ¶

ONE hundred dozen of graſs and cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES are now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, ſold by wholeſale and retail, warranted and unwarranted good, made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, next door to the ſign of the Black-horſe, Philadelphia.

N. B. A quantity of weavers reeds for ſale, made by an excellent workman, fit for either town or country weavers. They are made of Jamaica cane. Enquire as above. ¶ 8 w.

A Number of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES (a few dozen of which are made of the beſt imported ſteel) and SICKLES, now preparing for the enſuing harveſt, to be SOLD, either Wholeſale or Retail, by the makers, BOAZ MATTHEWS, in Darby, and EVAN TRUMAN, in Philadelphia.

N. B. SMITHS BELLOWS are made and ſold by ſaid Truman, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Draw-Bridge.

A Crimſon Silk UMBRELLA,

With forked braſs mountings, was left ſomewhere in this city by a gentleman, who cannot recollect the houſe. Whoever has the ſame in poſſeſſion, are requeſted to ſend it to the French Conſul's, in Arch-ſtreet, for which they will receive the thanks of the owner. ¶

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